
Distribution of Generations from Karakul Sheep of Different Sizes by Types and Classes of Flowers

Akbarova Makhliyo

Vafoevna - basic doctoral student

Mamatov Bakhtiyor Salimovich

Doctor of Philosophy in Agricultural Sciences (PhD), senior researcher at the Researcher and Desert Ecology Research Institute

Abstract: The article describes the results obtained on the size of the body of the offspring from karakul sheep of different sizes and their distribution into flower types and classes.

Keywords: karakul sheep, lambs, body size, flower type, class, selection characters.

Introduction

In karakul breeding, the live weight of sheep plays an important role in the process of fertilization and selection. The birth of large lambs from large-bodied sheep has been found in certain studies, but its boundaries are also less well known.

Previous research in this area has been conducted mainly on selection traits based on the characteristics of flowers and wool cover, which form the quality of astrakan skins, forming large production populations with high heterozygosity and strengthening their hereditary and productive potential.

In recent years, changes in the forms of management and market demand in the industry in relation to the product, the requirements of modernization of production, the creation of effective new methods based on the improvement of animal breeding in karakul. Nowadays, it is necessary to organize flocks of sheep that are well adapted to different ecological conditions, give a large body, large inverted surface, quality karakul skin. In this regard, solving this problem is theoretically and practically important.

Purpose of research.

The purpose of the study is to study the transmission of body size from generation to generation in karakul sheep of different sizes, the manifestation of flower type and class characteristics in them.

Source and methods of research

The research was conducted on purebred red karakul sheep bred in "Yangikazgan Nurli Diyor" LLC, Konimekh district, Navoi region. Depending on the size of the carcass, the experimental sheep were divided into small (less than 35.0 kg), medium (35.0-43.0 kg) and large (over 43.0 kg) groups. kg), medium (3.5-4.5 kg) and large (above 4.5 kg). In the study, the selection of karakul sheep, individual assessment of the obtained offspring was carried out on the basis of "Guidelines for breeding (assessment) of lambs in karakul" (Yusupov S.Yu. and others, 2015). The obtained data were processed by variational statistical methods (Plokhinskiy N.A., 1969; Lakin, G.F., 1968. In this case, the average value of the character

(\bar{X}), its error ($S\bar{x}$), the reliability criteria of the comparative indicators (td, P) were determined.

Research results.

In the course of the research, the transmission of body size to the offspring in Sur Karakol sheep and the distribution of flower sizes and classes of generations of different sizes were studied. The results obtained in this direction are given in Table 1.

1-table The transmission of the size of the sows to future generations, % ($\bar{X} \pm S\bar{x}$)

The size of the sheep	n	The size of the generations (n=335)		
		big	middle	small
big	163	68,1±3,65 ^{x)}	17,2±2,95	14,7±2,77
middle	105	52,4±4,87	31,4±4,52 ^x	16,2±3,59
small	67	35,8±5,85	29,9±5,59 ^x	34,3±5,79 ^{x)}

x- P<0,05; x)- P<0,001

The data in the table show that the transmission of sheep size to offspring has a certain degree of dominance. It was found that $68.1 \pm 3.65\%$ of large sheep, $52.4 \pm 4.87\%$ of medium-sized sheep and $35.8 \pm 5.85\%$ of small sheep were of large size. It was noted that the fragmentation of the carcass of sheep leads to an increase in the weight of the offspring in their offspring with this feature (34.3 ± 5.79), which should be taken into account in the selection process.

The flower type and class of karakul lambs are among the most important selection traits and in many ways play an important role in determining the value of karakul skins. In this regard, the study examined the flower type and distribution of lambs of different sizes, and the data obtained are summarized in Table 2.

2-table Flower type and distribution of lambs of different sizes, % ($\bar{X} \pm S\bar{x}$)

The size of the sheep	n	Type of flowers				Class		
		semicircle	rib-shaped	flat	prickly bush	elite	I	II
big	190	45,3±3,61	16,3±2,67	19,5±2,87	18,9±2,84	16,3±2,67	65,2±3,45	17,5±2,75
middle	81	56,8±5,50	16,1±4,08	14,8±3,94	12,3±3,64	23,5±4,71	65,4±5,28	11,1±3,49
small	64	51,6±6,24	20,3±5,02	15,6±4,53	12,5±4,13	17,2±4,71	68,7±5,79	14,1±4,35

According to the table, the share of valuable semicircular penguin-type offspring in medium-sized lambs was $56.8 \pm 5.50\%$, which is 5.2% lower than that of small lambs and 11.5% higher than that of large lambs. The largest number of rib-type lambs was observed in small lambs (20.3 ± 5.02), which can be explained by the shortness of wool in small lambs. Flat pepper-type lambs, on the other hand, were more common in large-sized offspring (19.5 ± 2.87). The proportion of non-target flock lambs was 12.3-18.9% among the avlodar of different sizes, with large lambs having the highest rate.

An analysis of the data obtained on the manifestation of class in generations shows that the consumption of elite-class lambs in the group section was around 16.3-23.5 percent, while medium-sized lambs had a high advantage. The weight of first-class lambs was 65.2% in large-sized lambs and 65.4% and 65.7% in medium- and small-sized lambs. While the weight of Class II lambs was the lowest in medium-sized lambs (11.1%), this figure was 17.5 and 14.1%, respectively, in large and small-sized lambs.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, taking into account the size of the body of sheep and lambs is of great selection importance. This situation can be explained by the differences in the indicators between the groups, as well as the fact that the performance of medium-sized animals is somewhat higher.

References

1. Lakin G.F. Biometriya. Izd. «Vysshaya shkola», Moskva, 1968, P. 224-228.
2. Plokhinskij N.A. Rukovodstvo po biometrii dlya zootekhnikov. Moskva. «Kolos», 1969, p, 10-14; 54-113.
3. Yusupov S.Yu., Gaziev A., Bobokulov N.A., Yuldashev N., Fazilov U.T., Khakimov U.N. va boshqalar. Korakolchilikda naslchilik ishlarini yuritish va kozilarni baholash (bonitirovka kilish) bujicha kullanma. Toshkent.: 2015. 31 p